



St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Mar. 15, 1878.

## Well Done, New Hampshire.

The fact that the Republicans of New Hampshire have re-elected Gov. Prescott by one from two thousand majority, and made a clean sweep in both branches of the Legislature, when pitted against both the Democracy and the disaffected Republicans, led by that political "boss," Wm. E. Chandler, is the best evidence we can have that the people are satisfied that President Hayes is honest in his effort to carry out the principles laid down by the men who made his platform for him at Cincinnati.

The weather was bad, and many things conspired to decrease the Republican majority; but that there was no greater falling off is the greater wonder. The victory is a rebuke to the few Republicans who would have been glad to throw the state into the hands of the Democrats, just because they are mad with President Hayes.

## The Lesson of It.

Before we go to press we hope for fuller returns than we have access to at the present writing; but with the data at hand, we cannot but see in the election in New Hampshire on Tuesday, the people rallying to the support of an administration the chief executive of which they believe to be an honest man and sincere in his efforts to carry out the principles of the platform on which he was nominated, and the policy enunciated in his letter of acceptance. It is a rebuke to Wm. E. Chandler, and all other Republicans who are doing what they can to discourage reform and honest administration by attacks upon the President and his policy.

It is the last March election in New Hampshire. Under recent amendments to the constitution, elections will hereafter be held in the fall. Another general election will be held in November, and biennially in that month thereafter. It has been a disputed question whether the Legislature shall elect a United States senator to succeed Mr. Wadleigh, but the burden of republican sentiment seems to be in favor of his re-election by the body to be chosen in November.

## A Remedy for Hard Times.

It strikes us that quite a number of the mechanics and business men of Springfield have shown by their actions that they comprehend the true remedy for hard times. Instead of going on a strike, or loafing about and complaining of the times, they are going to farming. One real estate agency in the last ten days, we are told by the local papers, and all to this class of customers. It is evident enough to those not looked up in political economy, that one great cause of the financial depression is the army of consumers who produce little or nothing. And now when nearly all manufacturing is at a standstill, this army of non-producers is greatly augmented. If the per cent of producers can be increased, the hard times must necessarily decrease.

It isn't always necessary to buy silver mines, or invest in railroad stock, in order to get rid of one's superfluous capital. It is now said that the proprietors of the Boston Globe sunk \$200,000 in their attempt to make that paper self-sustaining, and failed, and now have sold out to the Democrats, who have reduced its size about one-half, and will continue the somewhat doubtful experiment.

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## Scientific Notes.

A new French invention for producing cold, and one which will no doubt supersede the use of ice for refrigerating cars and stores in which perishable substances are being conveyed or kept, is to condense air by means of a steam engine, and the heat thus evolved being removed by a stream of cold water, allow the air to enter the chamber to be refrigerated and expand again to atmospheric pressure. The cold thus produced is intense; and it is not only easily accomplished, but is an effective means of ventilation.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett next proposes to fit out an expedition to the Arctic regions, of course under Stanley, and has already petitioned Congress to grant him an appropriation.

The first telegraph line in the Chinese Empire has recently been established between the arsenal of Tian Tsin and the house of the provincial governor. Japan has been in telegraphic communication with Europe since 1871, and has 1500 miles of wire, by which all the leading cities in the north and south are connected with the capital.

It is common to say that bodies move through space with inconceivable rapidity; but our knowledge of the actual motions of the stars has been greatly extended of late, and it is known that a velocity exceeding 30 miles per second is rare, and it is considered doubtful whether a proper motion of 40 miles can anywhere be found. Our sun is traveling through space at the rate of but 4 miles per second.

Nobody ever expected to see the Chinaman murdered by the Mississippi courts, and there will be no surprise at the announcement that their cases have been postponed and the criminals released on \$5,000 bail apiece.

## Essex State's Attorney Heard From.

Canaan, March 5th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Caledonian: My attention has just been called to an item in your paper of March 1st, under the head of West Concord, wherein, after speaking of the liquor traffic there, and the trouble it has produced, the writer says, "What Essex county seems to need is a live State's Attorney, and a public sentiment to back him. If Concord was in Caledonia county our jail would have to be enlarged to accommodate the rum-sellers."

It is true that Essex county—and every other county in the state—needs a live State's Attorney; and it is also true that Essex county can scarcely be said to have had a "live State's Attorney" for the past three months and more, for I have been confined to the house by a very distressing illness during that time, and can now only just crawl about a little, on pleasant days.

It is also true that every State's Attorney ought to be, at all times, alive to the duties which the office imposes on him. Whether I have been so or not, let those say, who have made to me complaints and given me information. I claim that no reasonable complaint, from any part of the county, has ever been slighted by me, and that none ever will be; for I hold that when a man accepts an office, he is bound, as an honorable man, to discharge faithfully all the duties which the office imposes, whether these duties be agreeable or not.

But it is not true that any complaint or information has been made to me about the liquor traffic in West Concord, or that I had any knowledge that there were offences there needing prosecution.

They have a town Grand Juror, good Justices of the Peace, and good attorneys at West Concord. Why have not the good people there used the machinery they have to enforce the liquor law, if offences are so rank?

Therefore, "thou canst not say I did it; shake not thy gory looks at me!"—unless it can reasonably be claimed that the State's Attorney should travel about the county, smelling after offences, when he has not been given him that office exists. I had not supposed that such duty was required of him.

No "public sentiment" has ever, or will ever, deter me from the performance of my lawful duty. If public sentiment is wrong, so much the worse for that. I hold myself ready, at all times, to do what the law requires of me, whether it meets with applause or with scorn and contumely. Very respectfully,  
GEO. W. HARTSHORN,  
State's Atty for Essex Co.

Note.—By the above communication it will be seen that the State's Attorney of Essex county has had a good excuse for any delinquency in duty, if there has been any. Without attempting to indicate what his official duties are, or to answer any of the contumacious which he propounds to the temperance people of West Concord, we beg leave to suggest that when he gets about to "crawl about a little" more, he visit West Concord and make a few enquiries. Among others, let him ask the keeper of the public house there, if he did not, in answer to enquiry for liquor, and being engaged at the time, hand over the key of his liquor room to one Richards, with the remark to go and help himself, but "not to let more than a dozen fellows go in with him;" and if said Spencer denies this, let him enquire of the chief of St. Johnsbury police, who was present and heard the conversation. And while there, let the State's Attorney call upon the town liquor agent, and ask him if he ever refused liquor to St. Johnsbury parties; and if his reply be satisfactory, or otherwise, ask him if he has not said in enforcement of this crime, that one of the selectmen told him "the town was badly in debt, and that he must sell all the liquor he could"—or words to that effect?

The fact is that West Concord is the worst rum hole in all this part of the state, and it's time that something was done about it. And the excuse that the agent makes that there is no complaint out from St. Johnsbury parties, is a vital point. St. Johnsbury don't want a place within eight miles, yet outside the jurisdiction of its peace officers, where her rum drinkers can go and get all the liquor they want just for the asking.

**Bondholders vs. Soldiers.**  
ST. JOHNsbury, Feb. 28, 1878.  
Editor of the Caledonian:  
Dear Sir:—The newspapers of late have been full of all sorts of arguments in relation to the currency and the public credit. Every column almost teems with phrases about "the good faith of the nation"—"promised to pay in gold"—"run a risk when they lent their money to the government and ought to receive good pay for it"—etc., etc.

Now, while I think the United States cannot afford to cheat the bondholder and that the best and cheapest way, is the honest way, two questions occur to my mind which I have never seen raised except by one person, viz.: Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, of Massachusetts:

First, why are government (U. S.) bonds worth anything, or why are they worth more than Confederate bonds?

Second, did not the government promise to pay gold to any one else besides the bond buyer or holder?

First, it seems clear to me that the bonds would not have been good for anything if our soldiers had not been successful in the field. It is evident that if the rebellion had succeeded, and the United States had been divided into two or more separate governments, that then our bonds would have been repudiated, for the one reason if no other, that we should have been unable to have paid them. Therefore in justice, the bondholder owes something to the soldier.

Second, I know that the government promised to pay its soldiers in gold, or its equivalent. Not only promised, but actually did pay us once or twice in

gold. But that very soon "played out," and we were paid in greenbacks, on which there was a discount of from 25 to 65 per cent. To compensate us for this the pay was raised from \$13 to \$16 per month. But the person who staid at home was getting his three prices for what he had to sell; while the man who furnished for the state three years of the best part of his life, or his life itself, had his recompense raised about 23 per cent. The farmer was selling his butter for 50 or 60 cents per pound, and his wool for \$1 per pound, about 300 per cent. advance; and the soldier who had a family at home to support, was obliged to pay these prices. Now what I claim is that the government, before it pays the bonds in gold, should make up to the soldier the difference between the value of the greenback and of gold, less the 23 per cent. advance in pay.

For instance, I enlisted in 1861, and served three years and two months in the ranks. I was promised \$13 per month in gold, and received \$16 per month in currency. Thirty-eight months at \$16 equals \$592. The price of gold raised from 125 to 220. I have not the exact figures, but supposing it averaged to be at 200, then the gold value that I received was \$304. I was promised \$13 per month in gold, which for 38 months would amount to \$494. The difference between \$494, and \$304 is \$190, which I claim the government of the U. S. promised to pay me; has had the "value received," and has not paid. Is there anything in common sense, justice, or even law, why this is not so?

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## Our New York Letter.

UNCLE SAM'S PAPER—LARGE SALES OF BONDS IN NEW YORK—PROTECTION FOR THE THIRTIETH POOR—NEW TREATMENT FOR THE INSANE—THE CHAIRS OF MUSIC—MR. BEECHER'S CHAIRMAN—KATE CLAXTON'S MARRIAGE—LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1878.

To the Editor of the Caledonian:

From across the water come reports that holders of our bonds in England and Germany are selling them as rapidly as possible. Perhaps they have been frightened into this by the Silver Bill; but if so, they are much more easily scared than their American cousins, who seem ready to absorb all of this kind of security that anyone chooses to throw on the market.

The demand for United States bonds has been unusually great for the last few days, the total sales by a single bank in this city for one week aggregating \$3,500,000, mostly for investment. Three clerks have been kept busy at the First National Bank filling the orders from outside this city, principally from the West. It is stated that fully one fourth of this has been for 4 per cent. bonds, of denomination of \$50 and 100, to be distributed among farmers and others having small earnings to invest.

Large orders were received on Tuesday for several of the issues, including \$250,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds, and nearly \$500,000 4's. The daily sales of bonds by one bank now average \$1,000,000. It is said that two New York capitalists, who had been loaning money on stocks at 4 per cent, have withdrawn their capital, and yesterday they invested jointly nearly \$500,000 in Government bonds.

This is sensible and gratifying action on the part of our moneyed men, and I believe it will be imitated by the less affluent classes who have the "bond bill," which passed the Senate this week becomes a law. This bill, as your readers have perhaps observed, provides for the issue of a large amount of bonds, of denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, and \$1,000, per cent. interest. All these bonds will be registered, and offer an investment as nearly safe as anything on earth can be; and now when the beneficent post-savings system is introduced, by which every post-office becomes a savings bank of which Uncle Sam is president and guarantor, our poorer people may snap their fingers at the whole rascally brood of savings bank and trust company thieves and live in the happy security of their own deposits, and their own and will be forthcoming when wanted, instead of being used to pay some defaulters' expenses to Europe.

Scientific experiments are now in progress at the Tusane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, the object of which is to try the effect upon unsound minds of music in its various forms. The fifth of a series of entertainments arranged for the purpose was given this evening. N. J. Patterson being the pianist of the occasion. On some of the patients brought under the music treatment on this occasion the effect was remarkable, and inquiry made as to the cause of the improvement, would have been made by the visiting physicians, who expressed the belief that the music, if continued regularly, would produce good and lasting results. Mr. Strewn and Commissioner Brewster, in connection with the entertainment by which similar entertainments will be given as frequently as possible during the year.

It seems, therefore, that after all, "music is a faithful curant," and that the popular musical instrument, known as the entertainment, would have been made by the visiting physicians, who expressed the belief that the music, if continued regularly, would produce good and lasting results. Mr. Strewn and Commissioner Brewster, in connection with the entertainment by which similar entertainments will be given as frequently as possible during the year.

Concord vs. the P. & O. R. R.  
It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow for my native town that I write this notice. A small majority, if any, have bonded the town for \$100,000 to the above named railroad. The opposite party have had a trial and were beaten, unjustly as they say. Now the fighting party have the majority, and there never will any interest or bonds be paid while the present voters remain in town, if they can prevent it. They are linked and bound together as strong as the everlasting hills. But I am sure as I am of anything that I am not certain of, that if the bondholders would agree among themselves to take 50 cents on the dollar, or \$50,000, and discharge the town, they would receive that amount in three months.

I have been with the paying party, and would try and help pay the whole amount; but the war party are sure to beat in time, and will never vote to pay the interest or bonds. They have elected their agent for the year, and expect the commencement of another suit soon, if it is not already begun, and are prepared for the same. Being one of the inhabitants and a voter in town, I know I write facts in the case.

West Concord, Vt., March 11, 78.  
**Disgraceful Affair at Dartmouth.**  
HANOVER, N. H., March 12. At about three o'clock on the morning of March 12 a disturbance occurred in one of the college buildings, consisting of an attack by a party of students upon a room occupied by two brother members, respectively, of the Senior and Sophomore class. The party is supposed to have been composed of members of the Freshman class, led by a person who was some time since dropped from the college. The door was forced and the occupants of the room were assaulted and badly bruised, but not seriously injured. The disturbance grew out of a slight difficulty about a bat, and is wholly discreditable to the entire college. Several are already under arrest, and there is no doubt that the guilty parties will be discovered and punished.

**WEATHER.**—The weather last week was remarkable, the mercury reaching as high for the latter part of April, and on one or two days approaching the temperature usually experienced in the middle of May. Heavy clothing, usually necessary for comfort at this season of the year, was worn, and yesterday the thermometer registered 39 degrees.—*Boston Journal, Monday.*

When the safeguards so wisely placed to protect the Treasury from all such claims are removed, the test of loyalty no longer required, and new life given to claims rejected ten years since, the

country will be alarmed at the aggregate amount of money which it will be required to pay. The aggregate will not be less than two or three hundred millions.—*Boston Journal.*

Comment.  
It is, perhaps, one of the wisest provisions of our state constitution that our Legislature cannot meet often than once in two years, and that its sessions are confined to one hundred legal days.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The New Hampshire Result.

A GOOD REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The returns from 150 New Hampshire towns and cities give Gov. B. F. Prescott of Epping, republican, 29,342 votes, and Frank A. McKean of Nashua, democrat, 26,680; scattering, 525; last year the same places gave Prescott 30,329, McKean 25,331, and scattering 309, showing a republican net loss in these places of 1530. This leaves 30 towns and cities to be counted, and it is not yet sufficiently full to give definite figures of the republican victory, but it seems certain that Prescott is elected governor, and that the republicans carry the House and Senate and council. The republicans claim that Prescott will be elected by 2000, and the democrats concede him from 1000 to 1500 majority. The republicans claim the House by not less than 50 majority, which will probably not be far from right; they also claim the Senate by a majority of twelve senatorial districts. It seems certain that they have carried seven, though the democrats think that in one of the districts claimed (No. 1) there is no choice. The senatorial districts claimed by the democrats are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th.

The election passed off quietly over the state, the republicans suffering considerably on account of the bad weather. The most interesting representative contest of the day was at Hanover. Objections to ex-United States Senator James W. Patterson caused the bolt of a portion of the republicans, who united with the democrats for the honest declaration was declared elected by one majority, but prominent republicans who counted the votes with the officials claimed a mistake of one in the first count, and demanded a recount. This was refused, and the election was declared. The democrats and many republicans are indignant, while Patterson's friends are jubilant.

The famous Hayes endorsement resolution, written by Editor Moore of Nashua, is as follows:  
Resolved, That we recognize the paramount duty of President Hayes to render these high and solid professions (Note: The declarations of the Cincinnati platform) actual and living reality; and, in order to secure the best results in his administration, we earnestly and sincerely approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest republican national administration.

THE VERY LATEST FOOTINGS.  
184 towns give Prescott (Rep.) 35,204; McKean (Dem.) 32,864; scattering 382. So far as heard from there are 184 Republicans and 117 Democrats in the House.

Perils of the Treasury.

We would not do the Southern Democrats in Congress the injustice to accuse them of forming a conspiracy to undermine the Treasury, but at the same time, we submit that there is good ground to suspect that they act together in supporting a class of legislation which would strip the Treasury of its resources, and leave it in a state of bankruptcy. We desire to call attention to the following bills now in the hands of House Committees and ask our readers to judge for themselves as to their purpose and the intention of their authors.

By the proclamation of President Johnson, the state of insurrection in the United States ceased to exist August 20, 1863. The decisions of the Courts of the United States make this date the termination of the war. The date was fixed by the Supreme Court in the portions of the South, notably Texas, were occupied by Federal troops until that time. Now Congressmen Mills of Texas brings in a bill which declares that the rebellion ended June 30, 1865, and that the period of the insurrection more than a year. Why is this? After the date when the rebellion was declared to have ended, there were no disloyal people. If any considerable class can establish the fact that they were disloyal, the date of the President Johnson's proclamation at the end of the war and the date fixed by Mr. Mills, they can claim compensation, since after a legal declaration that the war ended at a certain date there could be no disloyal people. It is said that a large number of claims will be resurrected if Mr. Mills's bill becomes a law.

All the claims for property destroyed or taken by Federal armies in the South since the proclamation of the President Johnson, for the purpose of creating the Southern Claims Commission. Many of these claims have already been rejected two or three times. Many have been granted which were justly denied, and many have been committed to jury. Rep. Shelley has presented a bill which provides for the transfer of all these rejected claims to the Court of Claims, where the question of loyalty is not raised, and the claim is extended the time for presenting and proving such claims three years. This bill would give every variety of claim growing out of the war, now rejected, new standing in a court where the test of loyalty is not required, and it is applied so as to help the disloyal. The bill provides that such claimant shall only be required to prove that he has been loyal since his property was seized.

The proposition to refund the cotton tax has been renewed, and to have paid back to the original owners. It amounts to over \$60,000,000. Congressmen Reagan of Texas has introduced a bill to repeal the joint resolution of 1862, which provided for the claims of persons engaging in the rebellion, of a date earlier than April, 1861. Mr. Ganse has introduced a bill which provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of "lost and abandoned" property of Southern claimants. In 1861 Congress gave the claimants of such property two years in which to file their claims. That limit expired ten years ago, but Mr. Ganse would remove the safeguards and open the doors for new claims. It is now said that the proceeds of the sales of such property were \$27,000,000. The claims already filed amount to \$32,000,000, and are still coming.

These will serve as samples of the general legislation which the Southern Democrats are pressing, and which, when they become stronger, they will demand. In addition there are hundreds of bills to relieve special claimants which await the action of committees.

When the safeguards so wisely placed to protect the Treasury from all such claims are removed, the test of loyalty no longer required, and new life given to claims rejected ten years since, the

country will be alarmed at the aggregate amount of money which it will be required to pay. The aggregate will not be less than two or three hundred millions.—*Boston Journal.*

Comment.

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We think that the democrats and independents are doing wrong in deserting Mr. Hayes at this time. He may make mistakes, but he has an earnest desire to do right, and the tendencies of his administration are toward honesty, the machine, bumper element that are actively breaking him down, and honest men ought to sustain him.—*Brattleboro (Vt.) Reformer.*

When Col. Ingersoll has finished his crusade, his fire-rocket eloquence and his unassuming modesty will be forgotten. We might not care to have Mr. Moody draw up a system of theology for our acceptance, but his plain earnestness in urging what may be truth, and what is God's own truth to S. W. Porter of Springfield, Vt., 85 years old but still able to do most of the town clerk's work, has been re-elected to the position for the 31st time. Bennington county elected a democrat, John Sibley, for county commissioner.

The town of Springfield, Vt., elected a Miss Whitney superintendent of schools. This ethical mission must be very harrowing to the feelings of poor Vermont.

At Brattleboro, the other night, a servant girl on her way home in a public street, was seized by an unknown tramp, who attempted, under cover of the darkness, to throw her upon the sidewalk. She was too quick and strong for him, and after a hard struggle got away, although he tried to smother her cries by choking her and threatening to murder her.

Rev. Loren Childreth of North Troy died the 8th, aged 81 years. He was a resident of that place over 30 years, had held many positions of trust and was highly esteemed as an influential citizen.

E. Morton Smith predicts that O. E. Butterfield of Wilmington will be Hon. J. P. Ladd's successor as state auditor. This is beginning the canvass rather early.

A native of "sunny Italy" passed through Burlington, the other day, and bought several small articles in two or three different places, in each paying for the same in fifty dollar counterfeit bills.

A novelty in town elections was a vote passed at Rutland, authorizing the selection to furnish transportation by rail, to and from town meeting, to voters in West Rutland, Swanton, Fairlee, and other outside settlements.

The Newport Express tells the following:—A small child, son of John Anderson, of Craftsby, got a sewing needle in his side, near the short ribs, recently; the needle broke leaving about half an inch of it imbedded in the flesh. A doctor was sent for, but failed to extract the point of needle. A lady friend told them she knew of a similar case where the fresh tongue of a fox was applied, and at the end of 12 hours, on removing the tongue the needle was out of the wound and adhered to one corner. The friends, who were standing the tongue of a fox, and found one, though it was quite dry; but nothing discouraged, it was soaked out and applied; in 24 hours they were rewarded by the needle being drawn from the side, and by the tongue.

**CATTLE ATTACKED BY RATS.**—For some time past Erastus Chase, of Calais, has been troubled with a swarm of rats, which have attacked his cattle and eaten holes in their hides. The other night his laborer went into the barn just in season to see a swarm of rats emerge from a hole, and killed eight at once. A few moments after a young heifer was seen to plunge madly about, and examination revealed an enormous rat on its back, contentedly sucking from a hole which it had made in the animal's hide. Poison and other methods have been resorted to, but without avail, and the depredations of the rodents have increased to such an extent that Mr. Chase fears that he will have to leave the entire stock of the barn in order to save his cattle.

Rev. C. W. Clark, the Congregational pastor of Stockbridge and Pittsfield, removes to Kebridge early in April. Daniel Randall of Windham, 74 years old, hung himself with a trace chain in his barn the other day, extreme poverty and family troubles being the cause.

A good many Waterbury people were charged 10 cents apiece for admission to the village hall to attend the examination of young Stranahan, who tried to shoot his sweetheart.

A butterfly hatched out in a Calais stable the other day, and has since made itself perfectly at home on the premises.

With the contents of this book in his head, a Murphy or Reynolds pledge in his pocket, and a love of helpfulness in his heart, almost any man might do good service as a temperance worker. It is written in a non-partisan spirit, is full of anecdotes, and personal experience, gives some of the most remarkable testimonies of salvation from the appetite of strong drink, and is altogether a charming as well as a helpful and pious book. Dr. H. P. Hoyt is the agent for this county.

**Vermont News.**

Probably the lowest taxed town in Vermont is St. George, which imposes no town tax this year.

It is said that the Reform School at Vergennes has one of the best conducted Sunday schools in Vermont.

Dr. E. S. Peck of Burlington has returned from his three years' absence in Europe, in excellent health.